of Government upon the Laboring Classes." enterprise and activity by which the present age was distinguished, had tended greatly to the development of art, and had conduced to the spread of civilization. Everything was now done with sodulous haste and in-dustriously performed; railways and cities had inusly performed; railways and cities had been and finished in a comparatively short period, and an, too, had been made obedient as well as the land, and by means of both trade and commerce, flourished. The telegraph wires—strings so attenuated that they could scarcely be perceived—had contributed to form this distinguishing feature of the age, and conveyform this distinguishing feature of the age, and conve ed with the rapidity of lightning, joy, sorrow and inte ligence on every subject, whether Government or social news, and that all these served to develop the mind, and added as well to our intelligence as our luxuries. The social condition of man could not rest in its present state and under such cir-cumstances if not progressive there must be reliction. Whether this spirit will be retrograde or progressive whether this spirit will be retrograde or progressive depends not on government but on the principles on which government is founded, and in these principles being carried out in a proper spirit as political principles, will have a mighty influence on social action. The extension of the representative system, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, the granting of franchises to corporate bodies, on fixed and certain conditions, and ensetal laws and the salvation of the salv scial laws, not by voluntary grant or exclusive ses, and then to bring the social as near to the fitical system as possible. By the abolition of all privileges and exclusiveness in social and political re-lations, all classes would assimilate and be drawn closer to each other, and all would work with more harmony in their proper sphere. No Government had come near this but our own; and although he (Gen. Dis) did not want to draw any comparison which would be thought indecently to reflect on any form of Government, yet those which professed to have the interest of mankind most at heart, by professing to act in the name of liberty had done very little to benefit the industrial clases, who were the majority of mankind.

To begin with ancient governments. In Greece the people were in a great measure excluded from the administration of public affairs, which was mostly in the hands of the rich. In Rome oor were more degraded. The people were not ed to fill any office of trust or honor, and from any direct participation in the administrative functions of the government they were entirely excluded. All this was in bands of a privileged class, and among m were the offices divided. Industry was indeed looked on then with contempt, and any of the callings connected with it were for the most part exercised by strangers. To this cause may be chiefly traced the reasons why the latter became subject to tyranny, and the former fell under the rule of strangers. In this they differed from our own Government, for here the great body of the people vote on all subjects, and can come candidates for any office, for there is here no exclusive class, with any peculiar or distinct privileges, nor no grades of classes to distinguish our social sys em. After the destruction of Rome came the feudal system, and it is hard to conceive any form of governmore opposed to the well-being of the masse than this was. From it sprung the system of cent ization which, however wrong it may be in itself, yet in this case done some service, as through it the free towns and boroughs were called into existence, which were the first great step toward the enfranchisement of modern Europe from the excessive tyranny under which it groaned. A nobility class with large possessessions and exclusive privileges existed over all the European countries, and his prevented any extension of liberty to the great body nhabitants, or any consideration in the State. Even in Great Britain, where the people enjoyed a greater measure of liberty than in any other country in Europe, the proportion of those who were entitled to vote for Representatives for their Legislative Assem-blies, was very trifling, being scarcely two hundred for members of one branch of their Legislature only, viz: the House of Commons. In Russia the people rfs attached to the property and bought and sold with the land. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the progress of human liberty has made a great bound in Europe within the last six years, and that ugh they had returned to the old system, yet a ing remained which would yet work in the right on. Freedom has been overthrown and the abwill of an usurper had been established in its

stead, and thus had every vestige of Constitutional lib-This might be considered as extraordinary, particularly in France, where the number of landed proprietors in proportion to the inhabitants was far larger than in Great Britain, as liberty was considered to flourish best where such description of property was in the hands of the greatest number of persons. Arthur Young, him-self an Englishman, remarked this great disparity, and, though late events in France would seem to overturn what was considered an axiom of liberty, yet it only taught that it was not to the land or the soil, or in its being distributed in one or any way, or periaps even to education alone, that they were to look for real lib-erty, but to the spread of true principles and the knowledge of self-government. It certainly was very discouraging to all lovers of freedom to see all their hopes thus overthrown, as it was by the late usurpation, and which by the vote of the country assumed the shape of authorized power, as it was a fact that a far greater number of the French people gave their suffrages for the Empire, than there did for a constitutional President. This is the first instance that ever had been known of a great people having voluntarily surrendered their liberty and renounced their freedom to the irresible will of usurped authority. And this surrender of their liberty by the French people must be looked on as a vote against free discussion, for the tyranthad but just, by an arbitrary decree, suppressed no less than seventy journals, which were opposed to the course he was pursuing. I do not, however, condemn the French people for this. Their conduct is to be attributed to the of in which they were educated, and to that system of civilization under which a proper appreciation of liberty is unattainable. This ought to induce us to appreciate the more our own mode of local Government and we should respect and support the General Goverament, but yet confine it to its proper center. In this wreck of liberty there is one consolution left—the trine of the divine right of kings has been repudisted, and the right of the people to choose their own rulers maintained; but how far the people will be able, at any time hereafter, to assert this right, is a very difficult question to answer, and the struggle in favor of its assertion will yet arise. In the Germanic States, all the struggles we have rend of have been because of the rulers having broken faith with the people in this particular. Forty years ago, the thirty-four of the Germanic States promised to their subjects consti-tutional liberty, in order to induce them to join in one e against the conquering arms of Napoleon Bona-On the promises made, they did join, and Napoleon was vanquished. When conquered, he threw himself on the protection of that country which he called the most powerful and generous of his enemies, and how Great Britain respected that confidence we all know. His personal liberty was abridged. He was denied all intercourse with his dearest friends, all speech with his servants, no communication with wife or child was allowed him, his letters were opened, his correspondence supervised, and on by a brutal Gov-fatal dicesse, his privacy intruded on by a brutal Gov-Out of the thirty-four States seventeen gave to the

people the shadow of the constitutions they had promised, though they took the carliest opportunity of rendering them a nullity-but, the other seventeen, feeling themselves strong enough to refuse, basely broke all faith, and it is to this breach of faith that the recent ce in Germany are to be attributed. This denied struggles in Germany are to be attributed. I am deli-of a Constitution to the people gave rise to an inquiry into the origin of the power of Kings, and the right by which they exercised their authority. This, of itself, has done good, and the concession—which might have been indefinitely postponed if even a show of good faith had been preserved with the people—and the aspirations which these inquiries have given rise to, had not been extinguished by defeat. Another con test in Europe is not far distant, and that it will be furious one there can be little doubt; and that from arbitrary power will yet be wrung the rights of the people.

The condition of the industrial classes has, within the last fifty years, in modern Europe undergone great and rapid changes—their physical suffering has been great, and this has led to an inquiry which has set! downin-to conviction as to the causes by which interumental has been brought on them. Another industries has been also latterly added to this. I prean the light literature of the day. This kind of literature has for the most partbeen progressive, and having sided with the people has naturally become popular, for, being the enemy of the tyrant, it has had a direct influence in spreading national liberty. This has not been confined to the South, it has even penetrated to the frozen regions of the North. Wherever a power was not so entirely arbitrary as that it would be let live, and wherever it has not been suppressed, it has acted with a powerful influence. In our own country this literature has been imbued with the spirit of our system and constitution, and the genius of our people. To one man, particularly, this is due; and he may be termed the founder of a particular class of literature, historical romance, which describes the virtues and good qualities of our nature, as existing, as well in the cottage as in the palace. The great cause of his popularity is, that he drew his charafrem nature, and described the nobleness of man in his character, as found, not in particular classes but in individuals. He drew from his own con templation of his native Highlands, and to this is to be attributed his great popularity. He has clothed his characters in the great morel atributes which dignify man, and has asserted their right to equal virtues with fervid eloquence. In past time in all, and still in some countries, the industrial classes have been considered the property of the wealthy; but here in our country, where our institutions are more genial to liberty, the equality of the workingman with him who possesses property, has been acknowledged. If the abstract question be considered, the workingman must be considered the superior. The industrious man has his strength, and while he has, he is independent. On him, wealth depends for its city, its house, its coach, its sofs, and its clothing. Deprive him of all property he may have ever acquired, and he can commence again and build another fortune. The wealthy man has no such power. The sea may swallow up his ves-sels, the fire may destroy his ware-houses, an inquisitive lawyer may discover a flaw in his title deeds, and if once stripped of these, he is naked, and has none of the resources of the laboring-man within him to work his way again to wealth, or gain even a competency. In considering how far an accumulation of wealth in the hands of any one person or class of persons would tend to disturb the harmony of our institutions, or endanger their existence, we have a right to say you shall not acquire with your money more than certain quantity of land, and thus prevent an accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few persons; but we have no right to take from any what they have already acquired. In a Government like ours, where property is divided share and share alike among the heirs of its possessor, in case he dies intestate, this is in a great measure impossible, and the possessions of any one man, no matter how wealthy, scarcely ever pass beyond the second or third generation. A distinct class of society is, then, impossible, for, not having titles here, all social position is mostly founded on wealth but this distinction is so fleeting that it can never be permanent. Although perfect social equality can never exist, and was only first imagined by a crazed brain, yet the difference between wealth and competency is not so great as some would imagine, for great wealth brings responsibility, and cost, and outlay, and the comfort of the fireside is of more consideration than aught of adventitions consideration which wealth can confer. Industry is the chief comfort, for it brings all others. If we were to be one year without producing we would be in a state near actual want. If the entire property of our State were sold, it would give to each inhabitant about an average of \$316, and how small this would be all can judge. It is then the productive power which brings with it every comfort, and this ought to reconcile all to their different stations in life. The whole duty of life consists in three words, the meaning of which has been lost in that country which gave them birth, and they are "liberty, equality, fraternity;" and we should all recollect that we are members of the same human family. There are, however, considerations should all remember, live by, and practice. No matter how we may differ in creeds, we all agree in this maxim: "Do unto others as you would be done by;" and if the practice of this command does not make a heaven here below, it will give us one hereafter.

# The Martyrs of Yesterday-The Heroes of

BY REV. WM. W. PATTON, OF HARTFORD.

The third lecture of the People's Course was

delivered at the Tabernacle on Tuesday night before a rous audience, by Rev. WM. W. PATTON, of Hartford. The lecturer's theme was "The Martyrs of yesterday-the Heroes of to-day." The lecturer observed that the world was in fact always in love with heroes, spurious ones in the present but genuine as to the past. When once an individual was scated in the pantheon of fame, undisputed merit was ever attributed to him, and the poets, historians, painters and sculptors, in all times, yied with each other in rendering him homage. When viewed in this light, it was no wonder that we onged to occupy the position of the hero. But perchance the arder of our enthusiasm would be lessened when we became more familiar with the manufacture of a hero; for indeed it was strange to see to what an extent the hero of one age was identified with the martyr of a former one. The men who were now our heroe. were once contemned, reviled and persecuted by their ontemporaries, and if, during life, praise ever did reward their reformatory or progressive la-bors, it was but when the ear could hardly hear the words of commendation-when the eye was almost shut out from the view of external life. for instance, the case of Roger Bacon, the monk-philos opher of the thirteenth century—a man of recognized genius now—the persecuted and reviled supposed dealer in diablerie then. He was a man of high attainmente in natural philosophy, as understood at that day; was acquainted with the power of the lens, as also with the camera abscura, and was moreover a classical scholar of no small attainments : his talents should have more universal praise, while his character was at the same time above all repreach. Being supposed to have dealings with the devil, he was forbidden to teach at Oxford, and languished in prison for many years, alone and utterly neglected. Such was the reward of the master spirit of that age. Now-a-days, the traveler might see at Cracow the celebrated statue of Copernicus, by Thorswalden-the testimony of a modern generation to the genius of a former. No sooner had Copernicus promulgated his theory as to the solar system, that the sun was the center with the earth and planets moving around it, in contradistinction to the old idea of the earth being the center, than he was assailed on all sides as an infidel, and as having sold himself to the evil one. In fact, three attacks were made on the printing-house in which his work on the Solar system was in course of publication, for the purpose of destroying his production; and it was but upon the very day of his death, at an advanced ago, that the first complete printed copy of his work was placed in his hands. His book was condemned by the Court of Rome, and the interdict upon it was not re moved until 1728; but it was a book that would be read and appreciated when the Popes of Rome were forgotten (applause.) Another illustration of the persecution and suffering to which men who advanced new ideas as to science were subjected, was afforded in the life of Galilleo, who followed Copernicus in the same field of thought. Though all the engines of inquisito rial oppression were brought to bear upon the devoted astronomer, and his physical infirmities so played upon as to drag from him a reluctant formal remuncistion of his se-called heretical opinions relative to the motion of the earth, he still muttered the proud consciousness of truth, "il se munve." Dr. William Harvey, the first to observe the circula-tion of the blood, instead of being held to be a bene-factor to his race, was ridicaled in his day, and many appeared him insane: the physicians (of wh said none over forty years of age acquiescod in his doctrine) were smong his principal and most bitter oppo-nents. The small pox ravaged the world until a remedial agent was discovered in Turkey-innoculation -- which was introduced into England by the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. The new practice in he treatment of the disease encountered my

so much so that it became the subject of animalversion

from the pulpit. And when Jenner introduced vac-

nation as a substitute for innoculation, it was looked u

on as impious to transmit the disease of an animal to

the country. Now, however, a just estimate of Jenner's labors in the cause of humanity, obtains. Look to annther quarter, to one to whom we were all vastly indebted -to Christopher Columbus, the daring Geneese naviga-tor, who discovered the New World. In his own native Genoa and other quarters in which he sought aid to carry out his great designs, he was looked upon as a mere visionary geographer. Through the aid, how-ever, of Isabells, wife of Ferdinand of Spain, he was enabled to prosecute, amid many dangers and vicissis the enterprise that eventuated in the discovery of this vast continent. Instead, however, of being acknowledged as the world's benefactor, through the machina-tions of his enemies he was brought home in chains, and died almost broken hearted at the injustice of the Spanish Court. Thus, it was with Hampden, and Sydney, and Lord William Russell. So with all the heroes that participated in the life and death struggles of the civil wars and the Commonwealth, from Cromwell and the regicide judges, down to the humblest soldier of the Parliamentary army - reviled as traitors, regicides in those days—their ashes dragged from the grave to be scattered in the winds, they were now regarded almost universally as heroes. Who that perceived the vast influence of our steam marine would believe that John Fitch, the father of steam navigation, after having made a boat to run upon the Delaware at the rate of eight miles an hour, could not obtain means to carry out his plans? He ever observed, when speaking on his favorite subject, that the time was not far distant when the Mississippi would be navigated almost exclusively by steamboats, whereupon a person present remarked. "What a piry the poor fellow is crazy!" Finally, neglect and misfortune pressed so heavily upon him that he unfortunately indulged large-ly in drink, and ended his sad career by plunging into the Allegany River. The lecturer then referred to the lives of Elisha Whitney, the inventor of the cottongin, and De Witt Clinton, in illustration of the general idea he intended to convey of neglect, derision, calumny, &c., attending the lives of those who subse quently were acknowledged to have largely benefited the community. Allusion in this connection was also made to the hero martyrs of the time of Charles II., and of the early days of the Reformation, all of whom suffered much for the truth and for conscience sake among others, to Wielif, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Luther, Baxter, and Bunyan. It was proper, observed the lecturer, to notice the reception that moral philanthrophists met with in their sttempts to promote human referm. The abolition of the African Slave trade by the British Parliament was one of the greatest moral reforms of the century. the most conspicuous in effecting the passage of that measure were Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharpe, and the well-known William Wilberforce-the first out of Parliament, the two latter in that body. Whilst engaged in this holy work, those devoted philanthropists subjected themselves to the most strenuous opposition, and their triumph was only achieved after a twenty years' contest, for the slave trade was closely entwined around the moneyed interest of the country. The Duke of Clarence (afterward William the Third) violently denounced Wilberforce in Parliament as an agitator and demagogue; and even the pulpits denounced all those who favored the abolition of the slave trade as fanatics, and Methodists, and intermeddlers. It was scarcely necessary to refer to the Temperance movement when it first sprung up here. We all recollected with what aversion it was received, oftentimes leading to violence and riot ous assembleges. Those who advocated total abstinence were put down as fools, hair-brained, reckless, impraticable fanatics. We need not wonder that those with whem we were acquainted, seldom appeared great, or that those who fearlessly exposed the abuses of society, seldem were considered wise. Those who set out on the reformation of society, had to come in contact with the old habits and feelings of the mass of the people, and an opposition to their teaching was soon presented by ignorant or the wealthy portion of the community New views in morals or politics always affected, if car ried into operation, the interests of some class or in dividual, who consequently trembled for their fortune or reputation, and in the controversies that necessarily ensued it was improbable that justice would be invariably done to those who advocated reformation. The Jews could do justice to the ancient prophets, but they were not at all desirous of receiving favorably the man who exposed their transgressions. So, we could honor Christ and his spostles, and the martyrs in science, politics and morality, but unfortunately were blind to the merits of those who were treading in their footsteps now-a-days. What made the martyr-what occasioned the violent death or persecution of the great and the good? It was not that man did not admire ab street truth, but that man was slower to admire truth in the concrete. And what made the hero? The ultimate judgment of the same world, when no longer biased by interest and passion. Human nature did not become purer or clearer, but self was no longer inlyed in the contest. Hence we should learn self-distrust, and humility, and be careful how we de nounced those who were engaged in the work of re formation at the present time. It could not be denied there were many corruptions still in the Church and in the world : even if we could not see them, we had every reason to think they existed. It was likely, then, that God in his own good and wise providence, would raise up men who will bring those evils to light; but no doubt their views would at first seem unreasonable and incomprehensible, just as did the Heas of martyrreformers in former ages. We had need, then, in vier of the experience of all prior ages, not to turn an un heeding car to the teachings of those who sought to correct abuses, lest we should be found fighting against truth. But we were not to receive every truth because t was unpopular, nor should we reject every truth on that ground. Let those who stood aloof from the reforms of the day to ponder on these things, and see if they be not living instances of the inconsistencies expressed. Was there not something significant in the fact that nearly all the progress the world had made heretofore, was through the works of those who had been denounced as fruntics and stigmatized as fools. Let men examine and see if the objections made against modern reform ers, were not almost verbally coincident with those ad-

pepular truths in former days, but the light of their me would shine forth from the pages of future poets. and glow among the records of coming historian The lecturer concluded his observations with a beau tiful and appropriate quotetion from Pollok's " Course

need against the ancient reformers. Christ and his apostles were once put to death, but now were univer

sally honored among man; so were reformers revited

calumniated, oppressed and disgraced for asserting un-

#### Secrates.

BY REV. THOMAS STARR KING.

One of the most brilliant of the New-England Course of Lectures was delivered at the Brooklyn Institute last evening by Rev. Thomas Starr King, of Roston. The subject of his address was Socrates; and i was as interesting as felicity of diction, precision of analysis, force of imagery and a wide range of informa ion could well make it. In commencing, he remarked that only one other name was familiar to the human lips as the representative of the spirit of highest beauty. And yet there is some haze about him. It is known, or believed, that he was the teacher of pure morals-a light working in darkness; perhaps the purest pagan ight that brightened the ante-Christian years. Of the man himself, but little is generally known. He wasborn in Athens 468 B. C , twelve years after the celebrated bettle of Salamie. His father was a statuary, and he followed the same business until he was about thirty-five years of age; when he threw down his tools, and determined to be a moral school-master. Nothing more than a common education had been given to him in early life. His country was now in the very bloom of its first beauty and enthusiasm. It was at the period when Eschylus and Sophocles, and Pericles were entrancing with their powerful eloquence the citizens of Athens. In fact, Athens was fast becoming a sort of play-ground of Apollo. But, what was called philosophy in Greece before the time of Socrates, was a most worthless, fruitless stuff, having no basis suided by no law, and leading to no result. Socrates first protes; was against all these various theories, which hed been called philosophy. He was the first who can their worthleseners, and he was the first who said so. He had determined to press upon his countrymen the imperiance of the words-" Know Thyself." And he therefore resolved to abandon the lower, for the higher ert of sculpture-andinstead of being a statutery of marble, to become a sculptor of men.

We must not think of Socrates only in the stately sense of a philosopher. He never wrote a book, and

b man being, and he was accordingly caricatared allover he studied but very little. He was a home-missic mary ; and his subjects were men; and the street, the market place, the work shop, and the exchange w re his school. He was to the Athenians like the \_addy about the lazy horse, stinging him from time to time until he gets him into a brisk trot. Neither was he a philosopher in his appearance. If he coul a stand before you to night, as he walked in the str ets of Athens, you would think that the grave had disgorged some belotted loafer. His eyes protry god from his head as if he were half sufficuled. Itis nose was short, that, and enab-being more us dul on that account, as he said, as it could receive the various perfumes from all parts of the uni verse. [Laughter.] His mouth was large, and his Hps thick. His neck, too, was short and thick; and in corpulence, we should call him a modern Al-derman. He eiten practiced dancing at home in hope of somewhat reducing his flesh. There is no irreverence in our thus speaking of his appearance, inasmuch as he made it a frequent source of merrimon with his friends. In spirit, he was a Brahman; in looks, a Satsn. In winter and in summer his custom was to go barefooted. Thus went wandering about the streets of Athens the son of Sophroniscus! spite of his corpalence, Socrates was a perfect sthlete. He had thighs of brass and muscles of oak. When about 40 years of age, he was drafted for the array, and was sent to serve in a company in Thrace. Amid this cold climate, where the hardlest soldiers went clad in furs, with sandals upon their feet, Socrates walked barefooted upon the snow and the ice; and he once astonished his fellow-soldiers by standing in the open air for 24 hours!

This leads us to speak of Socrates as a mystic. He was not a philosopher, but a seer. He boasted always, from early youth, of a Divine commission, and relied on spiritual help. To the end of his life he believed in supernatural influences and in visions. He had a sort of spiritual rapping in his bosom. Sometimes he was led to utter the prophecies of this inward monitor. And yet, unlike other mystics, he was a terrible logician. He had a prophet's art in tracing out the specious theo ries of his opponents. He could track a principle in his vision through all its windings like a hound on the track of its prey. He could untwist and dissect the elements of a judgment with perfect case. He always conversed coolly with men upon the highest themes -linked question to question, till at last he drew out his fundamental faith, or showed the poor man that he had not any fundamental faith, and urged upon him the necessity of his seeking one. In every rank of society he callsted the people in discussion. And yet he did not make any high professions of his learning. He went into the streets of Athens as an inquirer of truth Instead of preaching any system of his own philosophy, he pretended he did not know anything—that he was an earnest seeker after knowledge. "I create noth ing," said he, "I am a learner, and the humblest of all." And yet, most persons who fell in his way, found his ignorance a great deal more tough to deal with than the wisest men's knowledge, "Piety alone," said he, fits the soul for the communication of Divine secrets and none reach them except those who consult and obey the Deity." Socrates probably knew almost all of the fourteen thousand male dwellers in Athens. At one time we behold him holding friendly converse with a priest of the dominant religion there. And next we see him arguing with the lawyers, or merchants, or laborers. Perhaps we may best realize his relation to Athens, if we fancy him returned to the earth, and behold him walking the streets of New York, and taking up here his mission of reformation. Behold him walking down Wall-st. in the morning,

and arguing there with the bankers and brokers upon the transient and paltry worth of stocks in Morris Ca pals and Eric Railroads, and endeavoring to impress upon their minds the truth of a destiny for man somewhat higher than this. And then he catches a lawyer by the button and tells him that there will be call for subtle eloquence at the last assize. At half-past one, he saunters into the Exchange, and is soon found ad dressing a group on the the nature of The Beautiful. At two, look for him at Delmonico's, arguing the foolis horses of this habit of eating-that it is a mere gratifi cation of a want, and that the part of wisdom is to keep as far as possible from the want! [Applause.] At four, you shall find him in close communion and conversation at some prominent residence on Fifth-av After entering into all their various pleasures and amusements, he will not fail to wind up with some good advice upon the true life-which is one of temperance, sobriety, and simplicity, &c , &c. Imagine him in all these various phases, and you shall then know what Socrates was to Athens, and how he would be welcomed

smong us. But the setting in which he is placed by historians and philosophers, is in centrast with what is called the Grecian Sophists. These were a sort of orators, or rhetericisns. The youth of Athens were wont to ex press all their influence and learning in talk. It was their custom to speak, as soon as they were of age, were of a very attractive appearance. They were also well-educated, being thoroughly acquainted with all the great poets of their well as the historians and philosophers; and they made boast of being able to deliver a polished ocution or address upon any given subject without the least preparation. When one of these Sophists visited Athens, all classes of citizens flocked to hear him; and often among the rest was seen Secrates. And yet, notwithtanding he took pleasure in listening to their eloquence, his reverence for them was that of the wearel for the They taught for gain : Secrates would never take the least pay for his teachings. He said he thought it as great a prostitution to sell wisdom, as love. To his fellow citizens, Socrates was like a gad-fly; but to these sophists he was the vampyre itself.

After a few more remarks upon this head, the lecturer passed on to notice Socrates in his domestic rela tions, remarking that he was a great admirer of human beauty. He had a noble estimate of Weman; and were he now among us, and an extemporaneous speaker, his voice would undoubtedly be heard in the counils of the Woman's Rights Conventions at Worcester I have long held the opinion," said Socrates, "that he female sex are inferior to us in nothing except edily strength." [Applause ] There is no disputing that Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, was a Tartar. Sh often made a practice of "mopping" her husband; she used to knock over the table when he expected a friend to supper; and once she tore off his clock in a fit of anger, when walking the streets. But the sage was never ruffled. "The visitations of water," he used to say, "are but the forerunners of the thunder that generally follow my good wife's tongue." [Applause.] All these domestic perils he turned 'to mo ral benefit."

After a few remarks on the close friendship existing between Socrates and his favorite pupil, Plato, Mr. King closed his address by giving a graphic description of the closing days of his life. He spoke of his accusation by Melitus during the sway of the thirty tyrants, his ar-raignment before the hundred judges, his serene bearing during the trial, his calmindifference at his sentence of death, and the strong fortitude with which he pressed to his lips the cup of hemlock which soon put an end to his life. Those judges of Socrates are forgotten now. But his presence is one of the sacred teach ers in the memory of the race; while his career gives strength to reformers, and preaches to us the majesty of self-sacrifice. The loyalty of his life, the firmness of his principles, the serenity of his bearing, fortify more powerfully all our hopes, than his arguments of the truth of immorality.

## Music.

BY WILLIAM H. PRY. The lifth of the Course of Ten Lectures on Music which are being delivered by Mr. William H. Fry, at Metropolitan Hall, took place on Tuesday evening. There was a good audience in attendance ectwithstanding the inclement weather, the musical performances elsewhere, and the extra attractions for the holidays in the different places of amusement in the City. The applause of the audience was frequent and rehement. The nature of the lecture, being upon the Voice, did not require the presence of th rehestra. The various illustrative performances by Mr. Fry and by the large chorus present were re-ceived by the audience with marked approval. The following are the remarks and sketches of remarks by Mr. Fry on this occasion: It has often been remarked that the blind seem more

cheerful than the deaf and dumb. Terrible as is the murkiness of the night that knows no dawn; of Nature all one color, black, shapeless, impenetrable, and atheistic-no rose blush, no lilly-palor, no tree-green, no rainbow-time, no dimple to the laugh of infancy, no blue to the glance, or crimson to the cheek of love, carth or sky decked beauty, no heaven-flouting art greats the God deserted eye of the rightless. Hor class and helplers in this world, the clang and jargon of thiloeo; by on visible beauty to the blind are like discourses or transcendent cookery to the poor wratch dying for a morsel of brend. But blank as is this account of lifeless eyes, the blind, as has been remarked, ee in more cheerful than the voice ess-those to whom human tones are denied, because hearing comes not to give birth to speech and song. If this communion with humanity, of the interchange of soul with soul, in symbolizing by words and sounds the thoughts that rise from the deep of mystery, be so emineally prized, surely its most beautiful character should be assured by culture.

How much there is in a voice-in a simple tone! How completely the distinctions of tone are within the grasp of the memory! How the voice of the educated person expresses the refinement of the mind, which prempts the mode of utterance! And what a deal is there to do in correcting the nasal intonation which so much characterizes our national speech -au intenation at once the most vulgar, pinched, dry and unintellectual of any people in the world! The roce di petto of the masters of song is sadly wanting; and it is no uncommon thing to hear men praised as orators among us whose words find a masal atterance, who clip their syllables, and let the voice rise at the end of a sentence and at a full point.

The first thing to be looked at is the physical form of the voice. This wondrous machinery of Nature re-mains inimitable. No genius or industry thus far applied to the structure of instruments, has enabled man to approach the sonorousness, beauty, or expression of a capitally gifted and trained voice. It must ever stand slone. Without venturing but slightly into the deep of anatomical nomenclature, we may briefly rehearse the marvellous works that enable us to speak and singthat cause the infant to lisp, the lover to sigh his pas sion, or the cantatrice to take captive a million of sub-

jects. This machinery of compose of
First—The lungs, which hold air necessary to speech
and life. Second—The respiratory muscles, which
with the chest, fill the lungs. Third—The trachea and bronchi, which form the wind-pipe forked at the bottom. Fourth-The larynx, which is as a reed, capable of contraction and enlargement, Fifth-The glottis, whose vocal strings may be likened to the lip of a hornblower. And lastly-The pharynx or back of the mouth, the uvula, the tonsils, the veil of the palate, the paletine arch, the masal cavities, the maxillary sinusses, the lips and the cheek form indispensable vocal agen-The larynx is the main organ of the voice. comes from the Greek larynx, meaning a whistle. It is, in shape, a hollow, inverted cone, with its base turned up toward the tongue, like an expanded triangle, opening into the pharynx.

[At this point a diagram was presented to the audience, by which the physical structure of the vocal organs were explained, by four figures.]

The husky voice of the sot, the sickly drawl of the enfeebled, form an artistico-moral protest against Vice. The nasal twang of so many shows how they have lost the spirit of Beauty that folded Greece in her arms, that made the theatrical stage the platform of honor on which scholars and soldiers were too happy to

The lecturer remarked, that of the great amount of matter which he had prepared for these lectures, he had necessarily omitted much. It is impossible, he said, to be equally new in every lecture when the opportunity for novelty was thus necessarily avoided, and the sublimest truths are pronounced dull.

Mr. Fry then reverted to the speaking voice. An American author, Dr. James Rush, is the great writer on the subject. He is an ingenious and illustrious authority. Of his careful analysis of the human voice the lecturer gave a few hints. There is a certain resemblance between the tones of the speaking voice and those of singing. The latter, however, are the most prolonged and the most easily defined. They extend, too, through a wider range of notes than those of the speaking voice.

Some remarks followed upon the sound of the vowels of the English language as compared with the Italian; and upon other technical points. The powers of the violin e so rearly akin to those of the voice—that is to say, the prelongation of sound, with the power of diminution or increase, sliding from one note to another, with the minutest divisions of tone, that its use can well accompany lectures on Elecution. There are in English, 35 elementary sounds, which admit of the radical and vanishing concrete. The lecturer divided them into three clarses—and explained and illustrated them by vocal and instrumental examples, and by a painted diagram.

Among the important things in Elocution is the wave of the voice. This was known to the ancients. It significe a continuation of the upward into the downward movement. In relation to the influence of Music on Language Dr. Rush says: "There is some ground for the opinion, though this part of history is not clear, that the restricted melodious nature of Greek Music, its relation to song, together with the care therein taken to adjust the temporal correspondence of syllables with notes; and its forming part of the liberal education of craters, poets, and philosophers led to the close inves-tigation of quantity; and mally effected its adoption as

the basis of the poetical composition of the Greeks."

Our modern music, however, being developed by a superior class of instruments—the violin, piano and organ chiefly-has been properly cut adrift from words The term musical rythm has a special signification, as we shall see when we come to the lecture on Melody; but among the Greeks, the term rythm was an unit applied to poetry and music. This separation of music and poetry has reacted on the scope and character of the voice. We have seen that in speaking, a considerable range is given to the intervals used. In musical declamation, these intervals are greater and much more striking. The undefinitely higher oratory of musical declamation over that of speaking declam-ation becomes palpable when to this superior range which belongs to the former, are added, the nicer shadings of intervals, and the swelling and prolongation

As an evidence of this, and by way of illustration, Mr Fry took the following words—exhibiting the subest and most awful tragedy on record-the Crucifixion, and the circumstances preceding that event:
"And Pilate said, What would ye that I do with this
men? I find no fault in him. And the Jews cried out, Crucify him! Crucify him! Then Pilate gave judgment that it should be as they required." These lines the lecturer musically recited in a very effective manner, which gave occasion for the earnest applause of the audience. He then passed to a hasty review of the vocal melody of composers during the past few centuries and of the present day.

The lecturer spoke of the Palestrine age. It is not unfrequent for critics to grieve over the degradation of Italian music. Palestrina was born in 1524. That was a theocratic age. America was just brought to light by the genius of Columbus, and the Speniards who were subjugating the New Continent, with circumstances of almost unexampled strocity, did so with un-questioned theocratic fervor. Each age produces its own art and literature. These are a necessitous outworking of the times. We must no more expect modern music to resemble that of the age of Palestrina than steam media and telegrapic wires to be like ancient Roman roads. So much for the required artistic resemblances of eras based on the negation of logic.

An accredited biography of Haydn's says: The great charms of Haydn's compositions is their beautiful mel-odies, which are always prominently conspicuous, and herein his genius is transcendently superior to most other composers. "It is the air which is the charm of music," was his constant theme; and he is said to have sketched his melody first as a painter does the line of his picture. "Let your eir be good, and your composi ion will be so likewise, it is the soul of music In Palestrina's time, melody had hardly dawned Rythm was, strictly speaking, unknown, and accen set aside. Palestrina greatly advanced and softened musical formalities. For centuries in music, the whole idea of musicians appeared to write a series of flip flaps and somersets, utterly devoid of grace, passion, progress, climex or dramatic beauty. So much was Handel under this venerable influence that all his overtures are pieces of hard, dry, settled form.

To illustrate the melody of Palestrini's compo extracts from some of his most esteemed works were played, after which the lecturer proceeded with his remarks on Melody. It may be remarked that vocal forms are necessarily much more limited than those of instrumental music. The reason is, that the voice can-not hit upon or accent, without caricature, many of the most striking things in instrumental music.

The next lecture will include a notice of the meth the time now required for its development. The mol-

edic peculiarities of different eras and composers wit be analysed, and the reasons why the vocal formula of this or that time or writer strikes the car, imagination or heart in a particular way.

At the close of the lecture the several pieces name!

in the programme were performed by Malame Pico Vietti, Madame Rose de Vries, Vietti and the chorus accompanied by instrumental music. ----

#### ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH-Gen. Scott Elected.

Contrary to all expectation, it is now confidently ascred by the spirits that Gen. Scott its elected President of the United States. The news was obtained in this wise: A private circle in this city have been tachy experimenting upon the powers of animal magnetism—by misue nee upon utknown intelligences, and its capability of being made of practical utility. They pursue their investigations in a matter-of-fact way, and utterly refect the idea that there is any supernatural agency in the matter. They have lately been favored with a new revelation, in the shape of visits from the spirits of persons living at a great distance. In text, they claim to base discovered a regular spiritual telegraph.

In the course of their experiments, a night or two aco. Gen. Cass and Treman Smith indicated their presence, and each was interrogated as to the result of the recent Presidential election in the Adamic States, and both replied that General Scott was elected. When asked to mame the States that had voted for him, they concurred in giving the following: Vermont, Massachusch, Genneticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New Jersey, Penneylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, These count up 187 Electoral votes, 28 more than soilicient to elect him. Another person from Connectical, in reply to interrogatories, gave the same statement, win the addition of "Wisconsin, doubtful." Now the stemer bringing intelligence of the Presidential election will be here in the course of ten days. If it confirms this giving out of the epirits, we shall begin to believe something useful may grow out of them, and shall establish aspiritual telegraph immediately, and furnish our readers every morning with the news from the Alantic eithes of the day before. [San Francisco Herald.

FORCING AN OUTLET.—Among the few attractive resorts in the neighborhood of San Francisco Herald.

For the Situated upon the banks of a beautiful and picturerque sheet of fresh water about three miles beyond the Missi

Votes of the State.—The official returns of the late election have been received from a large majority of the counties, and the Democratic majority faily increasing. Pierce and King have carried twenty-seven counties out of thirty-three, and we make their present accertained majority, 4393. In arriving at this result we put their majority in Sonora county at 73, which is the latest return we have seen. Two of the morning papers, however, fix it at 440, on what authority we do not learn. If they are correct, then Pierce's majority thus for is 5,306. In any event it will exceed 15,000. No returns have been received from Tulare, and but very few from Klemath. In Yolo, Solano, Sutter, Sonoms, Marin, Meedocino, and Mapa, the majority only—not the full vote—is reported, while from Truity, San Diego, Los Angelos, and San Luis Obispo, the returns are still incomplete. Five counties alone gave Pierce and King 3,056 majority, to wit: El Dorado, 942; Tuolumne, 500; Calaveras, 550; Placer, 536, and Mariposa, 438. The six Whig counties combined gave but 497 majority for Scott, viz: Sacramento, 350; Yolo, 50; Senta Clara, 30; San Diego, 35; San Luis Obispo, 83; Marin, 30.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The new City Government of San Francisco is now fairly under way. Mayor Brenham has sent in his messege, but does not disclose a very flattering state of the city finances. He recommends a material reduction in the expenditure, in order to save the city from a large debt. Another disastrous visitation upon our unfortunate city has been the late decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of the "Peter Bmith sales," whereby property of the value of at least a million of dollars, belonging to the city, was sold to satisfy a judgment upon a claim originally \$60,000. Notwithstanding this unhealthy state of the body corporate, private interests seem to be prosperous. Extensive and substantial improvements are being made in every quarter, and the value of real estate is on the increase.

Don Salvador Iturride.—Among the arri-

substantial improvements are being made in every quarter, and the value of real estate is on the increase.

Don Salvador Iturbide.—Among the arrivals by the Oregon, we notice that of Don Salvador Iturbide, who comes to California for the purpose of substantiating his claim, before the Land Commission, to a tract of land granted in this territory by the Mexican Congress, in 1835, to his father's family, for his efforts in achieving the independence of his country. Don Salvador holds eminent rank in the Mexican Army, and is speken of sa a gentleman of ability and intelligence.

A Very Distressing Case.—One of the most distressing cases on record has been witnessed in this city within the last few days. A lady who came passenger on the steamer Tennessee, to join her husband in Sacramento, learned, to her inexpressible horror, upon her arrival, that her husband had perished in the late dissertous conflagration, and that his fortune had been evept eway at a breath. What must have been the feelings of a fond wife upon the receipt of such intelligence words cannot portray. Her situation became known to several humane individuals in our community, who immediately started a subscription for her relief. A large sum of money was raised instantly, the Pacific Mail Company contributing very liberally.

DEPARTURE OF CHIESE.—The clipper-ship Eureka, Captain Welsh, had sailed for Hong Kong with 300 Chinese passengers. She will touch at the Sandwich Islands, where forty of them will remain. She also carried away the sum of \$70,000 in gold dust. This is the largest number of Celestials that have left in one vessel.

Sacramento Rebullt.—The Californian easy, in a little while there will remain to a strancer but

ried away the sum of \$70,000 in gold dust. This is the largest number of Celestials that have left in one vessel. SACRAMENTO REBUILT.—The Californian says, in a little while there will remain to a stranger but few evidences which could inform him that less than four weeks since all Sacramento was one entire ruin. There are not a dozen lots, on the principal streets, which before the fire had buildings on them, that are not built or being built upon. And so it is on the cross streets. Everything is almost as before, save the difference in the appearance of the buildings and the defalcations in the sidewalks, which in wet weather are very severe on light boots as well as the feet they my inclose.

MARYSVILLE AND BENICIA RAILBOAD. - The Marysville Herald of yesterday says: "As soon as the westher, which is now unfavorable, will permit, the surveying of this road will commence at both ends of the route. Should the weather prove favorable, it is expected the survey will be completed in a little over a month.

### OREGON.

The Pacific Mail steamship Columbia, Capt.

W. L. Dall, bad arrived at San Francisco after a passage of three days from Astoria.

The Oregonian gives an account of the different relief meetings held for the benefit of the lumigrants.
The agents are still in the mountains, and the sufferers provided for as well as could be expected. The citizens of Oregon have been very liberal.

Coal has been discovered at several places.

north of the Columbia River. Several veins have been opened along the Cowlitz River, which promise to yield an abundant supply. The most important discovery is on the Skookum Creek, a branch of the Chiokolees.

is on the Skookum Creek, a branch of the Chiokolees.

John F. Dodson, of Buffalo Grove, Ogle
County, Ill., was killed by the Blackfeet Indians at Fort
Owen, on the 15th September last.

A young man named Weymouth, was drowned
in Rogue's River a short time since, in the rapids near
E-su's bridge. He crossed the plains this season, was
about twenty-four years of age, and was from the State
of Maine.

Maine.

The Statesman, in speaking of the immigra-The Statesman, in speaking of the immigration, says: Messes. Thompson and Norris, of the Relief Committee, have recently returned from the Dalles and Cascadee, and Willow Creek. They report that the immigrants had nearly all got as far as the Dalles. Their opinion is that there are over a thousand yet between the Cascade and the John Day's River. They say that there are plenty of provisions on the route. There is but little sickness among those behind, the most that exists being at the Cascade. They also report that Messes. Whitcombe and Seuninge had returned to the Dalles, and had distributed their relief. They met Mr. Atheck between the Cascade and the Dalles, pushing on with his supplies; and they amicipate no great suffering. Seven deaths had occurred at the Dalles within a few weeks. They speak in most favorable terms of the great mass of the immigrature.

are of the immigrants.
The immigration this year will probably reach

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